(c) and (d) The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. have reported an expenditure of Rs. 186.92 crore and Rs. 220.75 crore respectively upto October, 2002 providing road connectivity to 144 and 485 Habitations respectively. Balance road works are expected to be completed, by and large, during the current year.

Schemes for pure drinking water

†1628. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes sanctioned for providing pure drinking water in rural areas of the country and date of their sanction;

(b) the year-wise amount released in this regard to State Governments by Central Government during the last five years;

(c) the amount spent by State Governments on their own during the said period;

(d) the criteria fixed for providing one source of pure drinking water; and

(e) the details of total villages in Chhattisgarh and number of total hand pumps available in those villages at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (e) Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the State Governments from their own resources.The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programes rests with the State Governments. Details of individual water supply scheme in the States are not maintained by the Central Government. However, as per information furnished by the Government of Chhattisgarh, there are 25,301 handpumps in the State under rural water supply programme.

Annexure showing release and expenditure under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme including activities taken under DPP for the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

last five years, State-wise, is enclosed [See Appendix 197 Annexure No. 14]. Annexure showing expenditure under State Sector programme for Rural Water Supply during the last five years is enclosed. *[See* Appendix 197 Annexure No. 15]

The following noms and criteria are being adopted under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for providing drinking water to rural population in the habitations:

(a) 40 liters per capita per day (Ipcd) of safe drinking water for human beings.

(b) 30 Ipcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.

(c) One hand-pump or stand post for every 250 persons.

(d) The water source should exist within the habitation/within 1.6 km in the plains and within 100 mtrs. elevation in the hilly areas.

[Water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (guinea worms, cholera, typhoid etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, iron, arsenic, nitrates)]

Recently Government of India have approved the relaxations in the rural water supply norms in the following manner: -

(a) The norms may be relaxed to provide for 55 Itrs. per capita per day with a source within 0.5 km in the plains and 50 metres elevation in the hills after the coverage of all Not Covered and Partially Covered rural habitations in that State is achieved, as per the existing norms of 40 litres per capita per day. This relaxation is subject to the condition that beneficiaries of the relaxed norms will share a part of the capital cost (which should not be less than 10%) and shoulder full responsibilities for subsequent Operation and Maintenance.

(b) In case of schemes in quality affected villages or in multi-village schemes where the capital cost is very high, the schemes could be executed and implemented by the Government Departments/ Agencies/Board, and water is supplied to individual villages at

the periphery of each village. For drinking water distribution within the village, the beneficiaries would share a part of the capital cost (which should not be less than 10%) and shoulder full responsibilities for subsequent Operation and Maintenance of the village water distrbution network, while Government Department/ Board/Agency would maintian the main water supply system upto the village. Governments/Board/Agency may also charge water rates to the Panchayats/Village communities for bulk supply of water for drinking purpose. Such water charges and the village Operation and Maintenance cost would be fully met by the users/ beneficiaries.

As per recent information available out of 50,379 rural habitations in Chhattisgarh all habitations have been fully covered and there are no Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations in the State. This information is, however, provisional and subject to revision.

Non-utilisation of funds for drinking water by M.P.

†1629. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various States have not utilised the funds for the drinking water schemes allocated to them by the Central Government under the Drinking Water Pilot Project;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh State is also one among those States which have neither spent any funds under Drinking Water Pilot Project nor have made any drinking water schemes in any district; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not spending the allocated amount by the State Government and the instructions being contemplated by the Central Government for the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNSAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Annexure, showing financial and physical progress of Sector Reforms Pilot Projects being implemented in 67 districts of 26 States are enclosed [See Appendix 197 Annexure No. 16 and No. 17]. Project outlay, funds released and

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